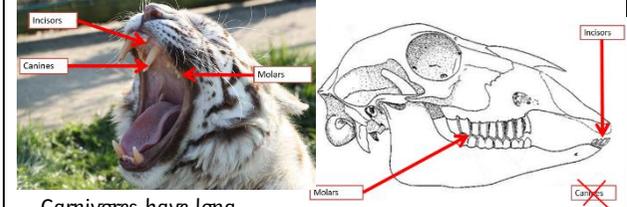
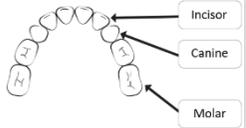


Key Vocabulary	Milk Teeth
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Molar	A tooth for grinding food at the back of the mouth.
Incisor	A tooth for biting food, at the front of the mouth.
Canine	A tooth for gripping food, a pointy tooth.
Enamel	The hard covering for the tooth.
Decay	Rot or decompose through the action of bacteria and fungi. This is what happens to teeth when they are not cared for.
Gum	The firm area of flesh around the roots of the teeth in the upper and lower jaw.
Jaw	Each of the upper and lower bony structures in vertebrates forming the framework of the mouth and containing teeth.
Mouth	The opening in the lower part of the face surrounded by lips, through which food is taken in and sounds are given out.
Oesophagus	In vertebrates this is a muscular tube lined with mucus which connects the throat to the stomach.
Stomach	The internal organ in which the major part of the digestion of food occurs, linking the oesophagus to the small intestine .
Liver	A large organ in the abdomen of vertebrates involved in many chemical processes linked to digestion. The liver creates bile which is sent to the stomach to help digestion.
Small intestine	Part of the digestive tract between the stomach and large intestine . Here, enzymes are added to break up food and molecules of food are absorbed into the blood.
Large intestine	This is shorter and wider than the small intestine . Here water is removed from the digested food left in the digestive tract and the solid waste left forms faeces which we excrete.
Rectum	The final section of the large intestine , ending at the anus, where faeces leaves our bodies.
Molecules	The smallest part of a chemical. When talking about digestion, molecules are the product of food having been broken up by enzymes.
Absorbed	Taken in or soaked up by something.
Faeces	Waste matter remaining after food has been digested.
Energy	The ability of something to do work. We get our energy from the food that we eat.

- The first set of teeth we have are called milk teeth.
- Children have 20 milk teeth.
- As we get older we lose them, and our adult teeth grow.
- Adults have 32 teeth.

Why do you think we lose teeth as we grow up?



Carnivores have long pointed canines to grab prey. They have sharp molars for slicing meat.

Herbivores have wide, flat molars for grinding plants. The incisors are used to snip and gnaw. They don't have canines.

Digestive system	Tooth Care
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- There are two pipes in your throat.
- The oesophagus takes food to your stomach.
- The trachea takes air to your lungs.
- You automatically close the trachea when you swallow so food goes down the oesophagus, but sometimes food literally goes "down the wrong hole", gets into the trachea and makes you choke.

Digestive biscuits are so-called since it was believed (wrongly) that they aided digestion.

- As well as brushing our teeth, some people also use mouthwash and dental floss to keep their teeth healthy.
- These help to remove any bits of food and bacteria from our teeth. Bacteria produce acid which can damage our teeth and cause decay.
- Toothpaste also contains a chemical called fluoride that helps keep our teeth strong.

Herbivores	Omnivores	Carnivores
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<p>Some animals mostly eat plants. They are called herbivores.</p>	<p>Some animals eat both meat and plants. They are called omnivores.</p>	<p>Some animals mostly eat meat. They are called carnivores.</p>
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Food Chains	
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We show the transfer of energy from one organism to another by making a food chain.

The arrow represents 'passes energy to'

In this example we can say: The grass passes energy to the gazelle, the gazelle passes energy to the lion.

Quiz

Question 1	Question 2
<p>Children have how many milk teeth?</p> <p>A. 15</p> <p>B. 20</p> <p>C. 25</p> <p>D. 30</p>	<p>Complete this sentence: A canine is ...</p> <p>A. a tooth for biting food, at the front of the mouth.</p> <p>B. the hard covering for the tooth.</p> <p>C. the firm area of flesh around the roots of the teeth in the upper and lower jaw.</p> <p>D. a tooth for gripping food, a pointy tooth.</p>
Question 3	Question 4
<p>Complete this sentence: An incisor is ...</p> <p>A. a tooth for biting food, at the front of the mouth.</p> <p>B. the hard covering for the tooth.</p> <p>C. a tooth for grinding food at the back of the mouth.</p> <p>D. a tooth for gripping food, a pointy tooth.</p>	<p>Complete this sentence: An molar is ...</p> <p>A. a tooth for biting food, at the front of the mouth.</p> <p>B. the hard covering for the tooth.</p> <p>C. a tooth for grinding food at the back of the mouth.</p> <p>D. a tooth for gripping food, a pointy tooth.</p>
Question 5	Question 6
<p>The arrow in a food chain represents which phrase?</p> <p>A. 'passes energy to'</p> <p>B. 'is eaten by'</p> <p>C. 'eats'</p> <p>D. 'devours'</p>	<p>Complete this sentence: Carnivores mostly eat...</p> <p>A. plants.</p> <p>B. meat.</p> <p>C. meat and plants.</p>
Question 7	Question 8
<p>Complete this sentence: The small intestine is...</p> <p>A. the internal organ in which the major part of the digestion of food occurs.</p> <p>B. a large organ in the abdomen of vertebrates involved in many chemical processes linked to digestion.</p> <p>C. is where water is removed from the digested food left in the digestive tract and the solid waste left forms faeces which we excrete.</p> <p>D. where enzymes are added to break up food and molecules of food are absorbed into the blood.</p>	<p>Complete this sentence: The oesophagus is ...</p> <p>A. a muscular tube lined with mucus which connects the throat to the stomach.</p> <p>B. a large organ in the abdomen of vertebrates involved in many chemical processes linked to digestion.</p> <p>C. is where water is removed from the digested food left in the digestive tract and the solid waste left forms faeces which we excrete.</p> <p>D. part of the digestive tract between the stomach and large intestine.</p>